

FARM AND GARDEN.

ASPHALT PAVEMENTS.

A New York Lady Describes How They Are Put Down.

Did you ever watch men laying an asphalt pavement? This morning a crowd of men are finishing such a pavement in front of my window. First there appeared, about two weeks ago, some men with picks; and in a little while all the paving stones were loose, and soon they were picked up and carted away.

Next carts appeared having coarse gravel and dirt which were spread over the street. This was left for a few days. This morning a crowd of men appeared with shovels, brooms and curious-looking tools. A big pan on wheels was put at the corner. Under this pan was a flat piece of iron in which were holes; a fire was made on this, and the pan was filled with a soft, tar-like substance of about the consistency of coal dust. A little further away a pot filled with liquid tar was placed over another fire and was soon boiling. This tar the men poured from a pail at the point where the surface met the curbstone; they were followed by others who had tools like a flat hammer, head in an iron handle, and they pounded the tar until it was hard, looking like a black seam. Now the coal-dust substance was taken from the pan and put in carts, from which it was dumped smoking hot on to the coarse, cinder-like bed of the street. How hard and fast the men worked in this smoking stuff, spreading it with shovels and smoothing it with rakes! Other men with red-hot iron smoothers, which they pressed on with all their might, followed the rakes. The space treated at one time was the width of the street and about 15 feet in length.

When the surface was smooth, two men appeared, pushing a heavy iron roller. When it reached the edge of the asphalt, a man washed it off with a wet cloth and it was pulled back. This smoothed the surface, but the men with the flat hammer heads and the smoothers also worked all the time at it. Now came the most interesting part. An engine on big rollers appeared, on which sat a man. At this side was a wheel just like the wheel of a yacht, and it was used for the same purpose—to guide the engine. The man moved the engine in any direction by moving this wheel. As you can imagine, the road was soon smooth and hard. When the engine had passed over the soft asphalt a few times, a man appeared with a wheelbarrow in which was a dust exceedingly fine and a light brown in color. This he threw over the road, and it was tossed with a light brush over the surface; then the engine with its heavy rollers passed over it and it was rolled into the asphalt. Tar was poured at the edge again, and the engine passed over it right against the curb. When the 15 feet of roadbed was finished, a man with a rake broke its edge in curves, and the engine passed over this broken edge until there was a slanted surface to the unfinished street to be done. The reason for this was that the joining might not show. Besides, if a straight edge was left between every 15 feet, it would be a crack, and the rain would settle in it and destroy the road bed; by this method the joining was not unlike a piece of dovetailing in carpentry, and the road was perfectly smooth and unbroken.

The men examined every inch of the surface after it looked finished, and every uneven place or marred place was scraped with a knife, and the men with the flat hammer heads and the smoothers, both heated very hot, passed over the place where the defect had been until it reached the standard of smoothness and equality. A level like a carpenter's level and a long, thin board, were passed over the whole 51 feet to determine its equality. It took two hours to finish each 15 feet of road, and about 15 men were working. They worked like soldiers. Each man had his work assigned him, and did it as though he were part of a machine. When his part was finished he stood out of the way of the other workers. The horse that dragged the cart in which the asphalt was carried hot knew perfectly well what he was to do. He backed and turned without a word being said to him. He had a driver, but apparently he did not need him. Asphalt is mined, and there are several states in this country in which it is found. The mines in this country have not been worked much until the last few years, most of the asphalt we used being imported from Trinidad. The industry in this country is now being developed, as there is a greater demand for the product.—Mary Willis, in N. Y. Outlook.

Step in the Right Direction.

While the movement for improved highways has not yet accomplished what was expected of it in some sections of the country, the agitation of the question has served to educate the people not only in relation to the value of good roads, but also as to the means of preserving serviceable highways when once secured. It is now generally recognized that the use of wagons with wide tires is one of the indispensable aids to the maintenance of permanently good roads, and the near future will undoubtedly witness the practical desertion of the narrow tire for all heavy wagons.—Colman's Rural World.

Tuberculosis in Calves.

In some of the experiments in Iowa it is found that calves born from tuberculous mothers, when allowed to take milk from their mother developed tuberculin, but when raised on milk known to be healthy, did not become affected with the disease. This has raised the question whether the children of consumptive parents could not escape the disease if at once removed from their care. The point is an interesting one, as it involves the question of inherited tendencies, and we hope that scientists will endeavor to shed more light upon it.

FARM ICE HOUSE.

Plans of One That Has Proved to Be Perfectly Satisfactory.

The building is cheaply made of matched lumber, the two walls being one foot apart and both lined on the inside with tarred paper, such as is used for lining roofs.

Fig. 1 shows a transverse section of the building after it is filled, and shows the dead-air space (A) between the walls, the ice (B) as it is piled in and the sawdust packing (C).

Fig. 2 is a detail of a corner, showing how the studding for the two walls is arranged. This studding is three by six inches, in order to make the walls strong and rigid.

With these drawings as a guide any carpenter can put up an icehouse that will serve every purpose. Packing may be sawdust, spent tan bark, or even chaff if nothing else is available.

The ice should be cut into regular blocks of the same size and piled up compactly, leaving a foot or 18 inches between it and the inside wall. After the ice is in the space between it and the walls should be filled with the pack-

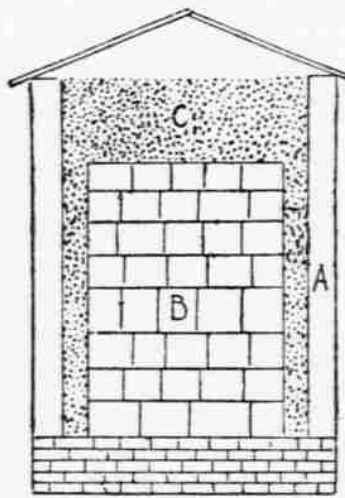


FIG. 1.

ing material, well packed down, and if the work is well done the ice should keep perfectly.

The floor of the house should be at least one foot from the ground and well covered with sawdust before the ice is put in.

In the gables of the house there should be two doors—one at each end—to allow a circulation of air to carry off the heat radiated from the roof.

The door should reach as high as the square of the building and should be double, the inner one being merely

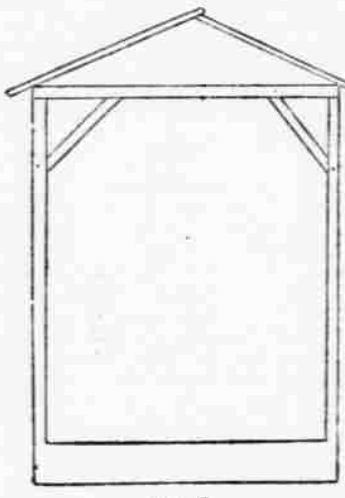


FIG. 2.

boards sawed to slip inside as the building is filled and taken out as it is emptied.

Some prefer to pack sawdust or other material between the walls, but the model we are describing has nothing between the walls, as the dead air is as good a nonconductor as anything, and if the packing gets wet it allows the heat to enter and rots the siding.

We have known ice to be kept very nicely in a single-walled house, but it is not safe to trust it in such a one.

Ice is about as cheap a luxury as the farmer can indulge in, and the one who begins to store it will not soon give it up.—Farm and Fireside.

SOME DAIRY DON'TS.

Don't think scrub sires can produce choice stock for any purpose.

Don't keep calves in dark, filthy places and expect them to thrive.

Don't be afraid to spend money for a sire from a first-class family.

Don't make your cows drink water that you could not drink yourself.

Don't feed a calf grain before its age is sufficient so it chews a cud.

Don't try to be called a large dairyman by the number of cows you keep.

Don't keep a cow a month without testing her to see if she pays her way.

Don't think that strainers or separators can take soluble filth out of milk.

Don't run or worry cows going to and from the pasture or in the milking yard or stable.

Don't think to raise a calf for a milk cow and feed it up to its time of parturition for a beef animal.

Don't have pastures so short that cows must work every hour of the day and night to get enough to eat.

Don't forget that a cow is decidedly a creature of habit and in all ways try to conform to her peculiar habits.

Don't feel that your cows are wasting time if they lie in the shade and chew their cud for a few hours each day.

Don't leave cows with cracked or sore teats day after day and then beat them because they kick while being milked.—Colman's Rural World.

England Abolishes Toll Roads.

A few years ago England had 20,000 miles of turnpike roads, but it has gradually made them free, until now the last toll gates have been abolished. Free roads are desirable, but it is much more important that a country should first have good roads, and if the toll gates make the roads better they should not be condemned. However, the combination of poor roads and toll gates are too frequently found in this country. They are an abomination and should not be permitted.—Troy Times.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

Baked Onions.—Boil in salted water until almost tender. Lift out and lay in a baking pan; salt and pepper to suit the palate, and on each put a bit of butter. Bake in hot oven 15 or 20 minutes. When tender and brown serve on a hot dish.—Prairie Farmer.

Pumpkin Pie.—Pare a small pumpkin, take out the seeds, steam until soft and press through a colander, beat in three eggs, three tablespoons of molasses, two teaspoonsful of cinnamon, one of ginger, two teaspoonfuls of salt and two quarts of hot milk. If more sweetening is needed add a little sugar. Bake with an under crust only.—Boston Herald.

Mince Pie.—Chop one pound of suet fine, and add one pound each of raisins (stewed) and currants, apples (pared, cored and chopped) and sugar, one-fourth pound of nutmeg, three lemons, pared, and a little brandy if desired. This should be made some days before using for pastry. Make in buttered patty tins with fine crust and mince meat. Bake well.—Liverpool Mercury.

Chocolate Creams.—Grate half a cake of Baker's chocolate into a bowl, place in a pan of boiling water or over a steaming kettle to melt. Form small cones, cubes or any desired shapes of the fondant and dip from the end of a wire or long pin into the chocolate. Place on well-buttered plates to cool. If sugar is mixed with the chocolate a very little water must be added or it will harden too soon.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

To boil a potato so that it will be white and mealy, wash clean through several waters, pare one around; be sure the water is boiling hard when the potatoes are put in; add a pinch of salt to the water, boil until they drop from a fork thrust into them. Pour off the water, remove the lid, and let steam on the back of the stove. If the potato is a good variety, the result will be a beautiful, flaky, appetizing dish, fit for any table.

Fairy Butter.—The yolks of four hard-boiled eggs (the whites can be used sliced as a garnish to the oyster salad), three heaping tablespoonsful powdered sugar, one teaspoonful orange extract or any preferred flavoring. Either grate the yolks or pound or rub them smooth in a bowl, mix in the softened butter, then the sugar and flavoring. Set the mixture where it will get cold, and afterward rub them through a sieve. It will look something like vanilla ice cream. Pipe the fairy butter on the middle of a cake dish, cut the snow cake in slices and lay it around it. They are to be eaten together like bread and butter.—Chicago Record.

MAIL TO THE MUFF.

Almost Indispensable Part of a Fashionable Costume.

There has been a united effort between furriers and modistes to re-instate muffs in favor. Last season bonnets and muffs to match were extreme novelties and were worn by a few of the ultra-fashionable women. The style was so pleasing and picturesque that it has grown in favor and muffs are practically to the fore.

With all fur capes and coats muffs are said to correspond and no fashionable toilet is complete without the comfortable adjunct. The slight awkwardness pertaining to carrying a muff in the hand has been obliterated and chains or ribbons with jeweled buckles are used, by which they are suspended about the neck.

The very latest means of carrying the muff is by a string of pearl beads. Broad ribbons matching the hue of the gown are also tied through the muff and worn around the neck. A round, full muff or fur to match the wrap, of the same material, is quite common.

Hat, cape and muff are frequently of the same material. Almost all the cloth muffs are trimmed with fur and lace, and are made in all sorts of unique shapes and pretty styles. The flat muff, with triple flowing frills of lace, satin and cloth, is exceedingly artistic.

Artificial flowers no longer adorn the outside of the muff; instead, a single chrysanthemum of favorite color or a cluster of natural roses may be fastened high up on the left corner, allowing the stems to fall at will. This little caprice is somewhat aesthetic, but the effect is very gratifying.

When they are made of material other than fur, a pocket on the flat side, which may contain kerchief and purse, makes them useful as well as ornamental.

So great is the variety of style in this latest fashionable article that bits of ribbon, lace and velvet made into a receptacle for holding the hands, in any form or shape, is acceptable.

Muffs need not necessarily be round, like an abbreviated bolster, but may be flat. In this case a few thicknesses of cotton batting, sprinkled with a little sachet powder, lined with satin and covered with the desired fabric, may form an elaborate creation. It may be sewn together in a flat seam, which is concealed by a series of animal tails and heads or by band or ribbon tied in a fascinating bow.—N. Y. World.

Wanted More Nose.

Sculptor (to the lady who has commissioned him to execute a portrait bust of her late husband)—I can change it in any particular that you may desire, madam.

Widow (regarding it with tearful eyes)—The nose is large.

Sculptor—Large nose is an indication of goodness.

Widow—(wiping away her tears)—Well, then, make it larger.—Pick-Me-Up.

It is the triumph of civilization that at last communities have obtained such a mastery over natural laws that they drive and control them. The winds, the water, electricity, all aliens that in their wild form were dangerous, are now controlled by human will, and are made useful servants.—H. W. Beecher.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It has been decided by an Ohio court that wires are legally responsible for the support of their husbands when the husbands cannot furnish the support.

The Order of the Society of Cincinnati in Philadelphia has decided to place the long-delayed Washington monument at the Green street entrance to Fairmount park.

Five years after a fall through a skylight Daniel McCarthy, of New York, was operated upon and a three-inch piece of glass taken out of his arm.

After several years of tireless warfare, and the payment of many thousands of dollars in bounties, the farmers of Berrien county, Mich., have given up fighting the English sparrow pest.

The night police of Girard, Pa., are instructed to arrest all boys and girls under 18 years of age who are found on the streets without proper escorts after eight o'clock in the evening.

The heaviest horse in New England is said to be one owned in Somerset, Vt., and used in lumbering on the mountains. It is a Clydesdale, is five years old, stands 18 hands high, and weighs 2,100 pounds. A horse weighing 1,500 pounds is noticeably big.

An Arizona prison has an extensive apiary which is under the charge of the inmates. A single hive is said to have produced 200 pounds of honey last year, and it is expected that the industry will prove exceedingly profitable.

FASHION'S DECREES.

The use of contrasting side sections in skirts seems to be increasing. There are also fronts of entirely different material.

A dress of putty-colored cloth has an Eton jacket of wine-colored velvet with velvet sleeves and collar. From beneath the jacket, entirely across the front, is a full-puffed vest of cream-colored crepon.

Hair-dressing has become elaborate in the extreme. Puffs, feathers, combs, nigrets, ornaments and ribbons are mingled in what might become inextricable confusion were the arrangements less artistic.

Shades of yellow are in demand for evening wear. A very rich costume is of a copper-yellow satin, brocaded with small designs in rose color and foliage in natural tints. The trimming is of very open jet passementerie, with a full fringe made of extremely fine jet beads.

A very rich and handsome opera cloak is made of cream-colored velvet, elaborately embroidered in silk and pearl beads. A fringe made of ostrich plumes falls from the lower edge, and the shoulder cape is similarly trimmed. The hood is edged with the trimming, and enormous bows of satin ribbon are set on at the front and back.

THE WESTERN STATES.

There are only 360 Chinamen in the whole of New Mexico, according to the registry certificates issued under the new law.

An oil-burning locomotive is running in regular service between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, Cal., and works perfectly and economically.

San Francisco spent \$1,548 in trying to persuade the republican national committee to hold the next republican national convention in that city.

Phoenix, Ariz., is congratulating itself on the metropolitan ways the town is growing into. "Five cent shines have appeared on the streets," a local paper chronicles with much pride.

It was the Chinese laundryman of Montana that fought and defeated the license law of the state, but Montana is one of the states in which Chinamen are supposed to have no rights.

Idaho's population has increased from 80,000 to 125,000 in five years since the state was admitted, and the assessed valuation of property has increased from \$23,750,000 to \$29,332,210.

THE WORLD OF WHEELS.

Chulalongkorn, king of Siam, has been experimenting with the fashionable toothpick shoes now in vogue. Already he rides a bike.

"Pedaleurs" and "pedaleuses" are the terms which the "Gaulois" now employ to designate cyclists of the two sexes.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1894.
CATTLE—Native Steers.....\$ 3 75 @ 4 00
COTTON—Middling.....3 75 @ 3 84
FLOUR—Winter Wheat.....\$ 3 00 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$ 2 00 @ 2 05
CORN—No. 2.....\$ 1 00 @ 1 05
OATS—No. 2.....\$ 0 75 @ 0 80
PORK—New Mess.....\$ 10 50 @ 11 00

ST. LOUIS.
COTTON—Middling.....\$ 3 75 @ 3 84
BEEVES—Fancy Steers.....\$ 3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—Fair to Select.....\$ 3 50 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....\$ 2 50 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Patents.....\$ 3 25 @ 3 45
FLOUR—Fancy to Extra.....\$ 2 75 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....\$ 2 00 @ 2 05
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....\$ 1 00 @ 1 05
OATS—No. 2.....\$ 0 75 @ 0 80
RICE—No. 2.....\$ 0 30 @ 0 35
TOBACCO—Leaves.....\$ 0 09 @ 0 10
HAY—Clear Timothy.....\$ 1 00 @ 1 10
BUTTER—Choice Dairy.....\$ 16 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh.....\$ 15 @ 18
PORK—Standard Mess (New).....\$ 10 40 @ 11 00
BACON—Clear Rib.....\$ 6 @ 6 50
LARD—Prime Steam.....\$ 5 50 @ 6 00

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....\$ 3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....\$ 3 75 @ 4 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....\$ 2 50 @ 3 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....\$ 3 25 @ 3 45
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....\$ 3 10 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....\$ 2 00 @ 2 05
CORN—No. 2.....\$ 1 00 @ 1 05
OATS—No. 2.....\$ 0 75 @ 0 80
PORK—Mess (New).....\$ 10 50 @ 11 00

KANSAS CITY.
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....\$ 3 75 @ 4 00
HOGS—All Grades.....\$ 3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$ 2 00 @ 2 05
OATS—No. 2.....\$ 0 75 @ 0 80
CORN—No. 2.....\$ 1 00 @ 1 05

NEW ORLEANS.
CORN—High Grade.....\$ 3 40 @ 3 75
OATS—Western.....\$ 2 10 @ 2 25
FLOUR—Choice.....\$ 2 90 @ 3 00
PORK—New Mess.....\$ 10 50 @ 11 00
BACON—Sides.....\$ 6 @ 6 50
COTTON—Middling.....\$ 7 50 @ 7 75

LOUISVILLE.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$ 2 00 @ 2 05
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....\$ 1 00 @ 1 05
OATS—No. 2.....\$ 0 75 @ 0 80
PORK—Clear Rib.....\$ 6 @ 6 50
COTTON—Middling.....\$ 7 50 @ 7 75

EARLIEST RADISHES AND PEAS.

The editor urges all readers to grow the earliest vegetables. They pay. Well, Salzer's Seeds are bred to earliness, they grow and produce every time. None so early, so fine as Salzer's. Try his radishes, cabbages, peas, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, corn, etc. Money in it for you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

If you will cut this out and send to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalog. Catalog alone 5c postage. (K)



KNOWLEDGE

SELF-CONTROL is promoted by humility. Pride is a fruitful source of uneasiness. It keeps the mind in disquiet. Humility is the antidote to this evil.—Mrs. Sigourney.

"This is a sad occasion for you, sister," essayed the comforter. "I allow it is," assented the widow. "But it is a heap sadder for Bill."—Indianapolis Journal.

I AM entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Pilo's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

WHEN asked why she rejected me, Her reasons were most frank; She weighed me in the balance—and I had none in the bank.

In taking the chances, first look out that they are not against you.—Truth.

BERNHAM'S PILLS for constipation 10c and 25c. Get the book (free) at your druggist's and go by it. Annual sales 6,000,000 boxes.

THIS is the course of every evil deed, that, propagating, still it brings forth evil.—Coleridge.

For relieving THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS, use "Brown's Bronchial Trochee."

A TYRANT never tasteth of true friendship, nor of perfect liberty.—Diogenes.

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. J. W. WOODLIFT, ATLANTA, GA. OP-1000 THIS PAPER every time you write.

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